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EMIGRE PAPER REPORTS WAR PREPARATIONS IN BULGARIA

NEW SOVIET WORKERS AT URANIUM MINES -- Paris, La Bulgarie Libre, 1 Dec 50

According to information from Bulgaria, during this year's grain delivery campaign 10,000 homes have been searched by the Militia, and 12,000 persons have been deported to concentration camps in the Dobrudzha for their resistance against delivering the required quotas. Other reports indicate that 195 court trials have been announced for economic sabotage and spreading of subversive rumors.

This year's opium poppy seed harvest has been exported to the USSR, and the Soviet government has placed large orders with the Sliven factories specializing in the manufacture of sterilized gauze and absorbent cotton, bandages, and other medical supplies.

The uranium mines in Bukhovo, Svidnia and on Goten Peak in the Murgash Mountains Botevgrad Okoliya have received a new quota of Soviet workers. The guard at the mines has been doubled and reinforced by Soviet military units. During September, the shipments of uranium ore to the USSR through the ports of Stalin and Ruse have doubled. The coal mines of Dimitrovo have started the manufacture of synthetic gasoline in plant installations purchased from the USSR, which came from East German oil refineries taken over by the Soviet government.

The military warehouses in Kolarovgrad have been completely isolated, and farmers in this area have no access to land located in the vicinity of the depots. For the last 6 months, the military factories of Kazanluk and Sopot have been operating under the immediate supervision of the Soviet Command and produce Soviet armament.

The Danube ferryboat service between Vidin and Kalafat facilitates the transportation of military equipment for a potential campaign against Yugoslavia and the dispatch of Bulgarian goods to the USSR. The troops assigned to protect the ferry are under the command of a Soviet Army officer.

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In the period between 15 and 27 September 1950, 54 Soviet tanks of the T-34 type have been unloaded in Stalin for use in that sector.

A base for Seviet submarines has been established at Sozopol.

Numerous changes have been made among high-ranking and subordinate Army personnel. Gen Marko Atanasov, who commanded the headquarters at Burgas, has been relieved. A group of political commissars has also been suspended for failure to promote political indoctrination among the troops. For the last 2 months, recruits have been instructed by Soviet specialists.

The mass deportations from scuthern Bulgaria to the northern sector of the country are also a part of military preparations. The first to be deported are the families of political prisoners and emigres. In the small village of Balgaren Bolganka? Kharmanli Okoliya, as many as 25 families have been deported.

According to the government, the Korean war has given moral support and encouragement to the kulaks and other hostile groups, and measures to repress any resistance to Communism must therefore be increased. —— Colonel Karadakov

BORDER VILLAGES TO INCREASE VIGILANCE -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 6 Dec 50

Berkovitsa Okoliya, located close to the Yugoslav border, must practice greater vigilance than areas less exposed to Titoist and kulak propaganda. The okoliya party organization is not exercising sufficient watchfulness. The particular indications of inadequate vigilance have not been carefully analyzed to aid the proper training of party members in border villages to achieve higher alertness. The population likewise has not been instructed in the swift identification of enemy activities.

Because of their dubious political background, many party committee members demonstrate a liberal and lax attitude in this regard. The okrug, okoliya, and town organizations of the party harbor many former legionnaires who fought against the Partisans, and some of them have even succeeded in becoming party members.

It is high time that these errors be remedied and that the organizations in the area established efficient and reliable staffs.

ARMY PROMOTES HIGH SPEED FIRING -- Sofia, Izgrev, 10 Dec 50

The high-speed firing method introduced in the Soviet Army by Lieutenant Nemtsev is now being promoted in Bulgarian Army units. A group of high-speed riflemen is training under the leadership of a Bulgarian service man who returned temporarily from training in the USSR under the famous high-speed champion, Sergeant Nikola Kovachev. The groups practice in the new method during their free time.

Some of the men are already firing 45 rounds per minute, scoring 43 hits, and are rewarded with a promotion and a 10-day leave. The targets are usually placed at a distance of 200 meters. In August 1950, one of the men fired 50 rounds per minute, scoring 48 hits, and the latest record was 55 rounds with 53 hitting the target.

REPORTS NEW APPOINTMENT -- Stockholm, Ny Dag, 30 Dec 50

Gen avan Mihailov has been appointed vice-president of the Council of Ministers in Bulgaria.

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